





## Salvador Rebels Call 24-Hour Cease-Fire

From Agency Dispatches

**SAN SALVADOR** — Leftist guerrillas ordered a unilateral 24-hour cease-fire Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of San Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop. But the army pressed its offensive against guerrillas entrenched in the northern mountains and towns.

In Britain, Ireland and West Germany, government, opposition, religious and youth groups urged the Reagan administration to halt arms shipments and press for a negotiated end to the fighting.

In Washington, the United States announced Tuesday it would give El Salvador an additional \$63.5 million in economic assistance this year to help strengthen its war-scarred economy, subject to congressional approval.

The increase would raise to \$126.5 million the amount of economic aid provided by the United States this year, almost twice what former President Jimmy Carter recommended.

"It's an expression of faith in the government," said William J. Dwyer, the State Department spokesman. He said the aid would be provided unconditionally. The administration previously announced an increase of \$25 million in military aid, raising the total military assistance for the year to \$35.4 million.

Catholic clergymen throughout El Salvador were to hold memorial services Tuesday for Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, an outspoken defender of human rights and opponent of U.S. military aid to the ruling junta.

While celebrating Mass last March 24, the archbishop was shot through the heart by a sharpshooter, who was never caught. Extreme rightists were blamed.

An official statement said that Cuba had not given any weapons either directly or indirectly to the M-19 guerrillas or any other Colombian revolutionary organization.

The statement added that Cuba sympathized with those who fought imperialist domination and said it was no secret that many revolutionaries from Latin America had been granted asylum in Cuba.

Associated Press  
Salvadoran soldiers took shelter behind a rock while providing cover for a government patrol south of San Salvador.

## Gota Cuts Ties to Cuba, Ending Aid to Guerrillas

The Associated Press

**GOTA** — President Julio Turbay Ayala, citing alleged interference in Colombia's internal affairs, has suspended relations with Cuba and recalled Colombian diplomats from Havana.

He said that the eight Cuban misions posted in Colombia leave within "a reasonable time."

Officially broadcast speech by Mr. Turbay Ayala of Cuba of training and a group of almost 100 guerrillas earlier this month entering Colombia near its border with Ecuador.

**Hostile Behavior**

Government announced last that those arrested included leaders of the April 19 Movement, M-19, Colombia's most guerrilla group.

Colombia, which has relations all Socialist countries, is by reasons that have nothing to do with the Cuban government but by its hostile or to suspend from today as with the government of Fidel Castro due to recognizable only to that country.

Turbay Ayala said he has been involved in an that seemed to have chosen America and the Caras as victims." he added.

However, we see with anxiety and concern that the geo-political orbit has widened. While

**Sets Summit Date**

**Responsible**

**IS ABABA**, Ethiopia — Organization of African Unity held its 15th summit conference from June 23 to 25. OAU sources said Tuesday conference will be preceded by a six-day meeting of the Council of Ministers that June 15, the sources said.

we are unable to point out its limits, having seen what has happened in Colombia, we believe that we should warn our neighbors."

### Cuban Denial

**HAVANA** (Reuters) — Cuba denied Tuesday charges that it had armed and aided leftist guerrillas in Colombia and said that country's decision to break off diplomatic relations was a "new imperialist plot."

An official statement said that Cuba had not given any weapons either directly or indirectly to the M-19 guerrillas or any other Colombian revolutionary organization.

The statement added that Cuba sympathized with those who fought imperialist domination and said it was no secret that many revolutionaries from Latin America had been granted asylum in Cuba.

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

**MEXICO CITY** — As the first car weaved aggressively through the evening traffic, one passenger held up a sawed-off shotgun for all to see while another shouted impatiently at other drivers to pull over. Then came a shining black Ford LTD, with antennas sprouting from front and back, followed just a few feet behind by a third car carrying four sinister-looking men.

The identity of the person behind the darkened windows of the Ford remained a mystery, but the heavy security surrounding him confirmed that he was an influente — someone with influence — and other drivers wisely swerved out of the way.

When political kidnappings became a problem in Mexico a decade ago, the number of leading officials and businessmen accompanied everywhere by bodyguards multiplied rapidly. But now that political terrorism is no longer a threat, a phalanx of *guardas*, as they are nicknamed here, has become a status symbol.

### A Lot of Unhappiness

In recent months, however, the often rude and sometimes threatening behavior of these private agents has provoked an outcry in the press and among the public. In response to the protests, the government has begun a course to train the *guardas* — the word means "guardian" in the language of Mexico's Tarahumara Indians — in both security and good manners.

"There is a lot of unhappiness about the *guardas*," said Dr. Juan

Pablo de Tavira, who is in charge of the three-month course organized by the capita's attorney general. "Even if we haven't been victim ourselves, we've all seen them in action. Once I was almost pushed off the road when I didn't get out of their way."

Most drivers in Mexico City seem to recall at least one occasion when they have jostled with the fast-moving convoy of an influente. But there have also been cases when *guardas* have forced a car to stop and have beaten up the driver, either for cursing at the bodyguards or for obstinately staying in his lane.

Although not publicized at the time, an incident some months ago gained particular notoriety. The heavily guarded son of a prominent politician spotted a female friend in a car with two men. His bodyguards forced the car to stop and, while they trained their guns on the two men, the politician's son struck the woman. When one of the men, a Marine guard at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, tried to defend her, he was pistol-whipped and left unconscious.

Not all the bodyguards are uncouth or dangerous. President Jose Lopez Portillo and his ministers as well as their families are protected by members of the armed forces, who usually combine alertness with civility. But such is the demand for personal security agents — they are believed to be 20,000 in Mexico City alone — that *guardas* are frequently recruited among barely literate former policemen or even unemployed men with a criminal record.

### A Risky Business

"It's a risky business," an official said. "The *guarda* protects you from kidnapping, but who protects you from the *guarda*? He knows every move; he knows where your girlfriend lives, he knows where your children go to school."

Some years ago the head of a state steel company decided to dismiss half his 16-man security corps. Soon afterward, he received kidnapping threats against one of his daughters and was forced to pay a large sum to guarantee her safety. Only later did he discover that the threats had come from his own bodyguards.

But the *guardas* also complain of monthly wages of less than \$500 and long hours waiting for their bosses outside restaurants and

clubs.

"We have never, anytime, anywhere, seen anything remotely like

## U.S. Miners Study New Agreement

### Coal Union Leaders May Avoid Walkout

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The United Mine Workers' bargaining council considered a new three-year coal contract Tuesday amid indications that the union's leadership might sidestep its "no contract, no work" strike to avert a nationwide strike set for Friday.

The UMW's 39-member bargaining council was convened to vote on the proposed settlement reached Monday by union negotiators and representatives of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

The union president, Sam Church Jr., was expected to broach the possibility of seeking an extension of the current pact, which expires at midnight Friday, in order to keep 160,000 UMW members on the job during the ratification process, which could last as long as 10 days.

The tentative settlement provides an increase in wages and benefits of 3.6 percent over three years, substantially less than the union's target — 5.1 percent.

### Major Concessions

On a host of other issues, however, the union won major concessions from management. These included the industry's retreat on attempts to put mines on a seven-day production schedule and efforts to overhaul the existing pension system.

When the settlement was announced Monday, Mr. Church said a short strike was certain because of the no-contract, no-work tradition.

Later in the day, however, he said: "I think it would probably be better for us to go ahead and work. I can't see really anything positive happening by having a three or four-day strike that you really wouldn't need to have."

Only in World War II — when the nation was critically in need of coal — did union miners work after their contract expired.

Mr. Church said he didn't know whether the bargaining council would agree to extending the current pact. "I would agree to go along with it if the rest of the board did, and providing the operators would say for these four or five days [starting Friday] everything would be retroactive," he said.

A strike seemed virtually assured when contract talks collapsed last week, thus making it impossible for any new pact to be ratified with a vote by the rank and file by the Friday deadline.

### Opposition Expressed

Some UMW leaders already have expressed opposition to the change in union strategy, while others have embraced it.

It was not immediately known how the wage and benefits package would break down in each year of the new pact. A typical miner now earns \$10.10 an hour.

The industry also had sought to replace the industry's multi-employer pension plan with individual company-by-company plans and to open the mines on Sunday to increase output.

Mr. Church said the pension issue would be studied by union and industry representatives. Asked if the new contract would allow mining on Sundays, he replied: "No."

He said that the pact was "decent" and better than the one the union got at the end of a 111-day coal strike three years ago. He said he felt UMW members would accept it. But there was no assurance that the bargaining council, which has a history of asserting its independence, would automatically approve the pact.

### 3 in Italian Family Slain

The Associated Press

**CANTANZARO**, Italy — A man and his two sons have been killed in a shooting in the countryside near this southern city, police said. Investigators said the murderers Monday might be part of a feud between two Mafia families.

The course, which involves two hours of instruction a day, began last month with lectures on human relations and transactional analysis supervised by a team of psychoanalysts. Later, the bodyguards are to receive training in defensive driving, the use of walkie-talkies and car radios, and finally marksmanship. Those who complete the course will be given a certificate of aptitude.

One of the government's main concerns is to control the weapons carried by private bodyguards. "Many have no license to carry a gun," said Capt. Juventino Montiel, one of the course lecturers. "Others carry automatic rifles, which are restricted by law to the army. The most they are allowed to carry is a .38 special or a 30-30 rifle."

Even with better-trained bodyguards, officials recognize the need to educate their employees not to flaunt their security. "A good guard is one who is not noticed," Dr. de Tavira said, "but many officials are exhibitionists. They want to look powerful. They like to walk into a room surrounded by people courting them."

A few government ministers, however, resist the constant company of bodyguards. One recalled the first occasion that he was assigned a captain as a driver. Eventually he asked his chauffeur whether he was an army or police captain. "No, sir," he replied. "I was the captain of waiters in a restaurant." To this day, however, he is the minister's driver.

## Krill Found off Antarctica Called Largest School of Marine Animals

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The largest school of sea animals ever found was being tracked off the Antarctic last week. It covered several square miles of sea to a depth of 600 feet below the cold surface.

The large school was made up of a shrimp-like animal called krill, and the single school was equal to about one-seventh of the world's total fish and shellfish catch for a year. The school discovered last week would be enough to supply every man, woman and child in the United States with 98 pounds of the crustacean.

"We have never, anytime, anywhere, seen anything remotely like

## Old Tensions Arise Again As Quebec Elections Near

By Henry Giringer

New York Times Service

**MONTRÉAL** — With the campaign for the April 13 elections for a new government in Quebec a week old, many of the tensions that bedevil this French-speaking province and Canadian society have come to the surface and embittered the debate. Quebec's premier, René Levesque, is telling the voters he is not a racist, and the Liberal Party leader, Claude Ryan, is telling them he is not a traitor.

Mr. Levesque is fighting to keep his Parti Quebecois in power despite the defeat in a referendum last May of his proposal to negotiate Quebec's sovereignty. He has consequently been talking little about his party's fundamental goal.

But in almost evangelical tones, he talks constantly of his confidence in Quebec's "capacity, competence, not to mention its natural talent, to solve all the problems it has to face better than anyone acting in its place."

The nationalist tone of Mr. Levesque's appeal for support among the French-speaking majority has a strong flavor of the unsuccessful referendum campaign he waged last year, although he and his party have laid aside the quest for independence for now and have promised not to hold another referendum during a new term. Mr. Levesque has instead stressed his government's record of social reform, its plan for economic development, and such promises as one made last week to help young families to own a home through low-cost government loans.

But Mr. Ryan's Liberals are believed to have led up to this point, largely because of the popular rejection of the sovereignty goal.

### No Faith in Canada

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

he said, is the diamond market.

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

## LET'S TALK ABOUT LUCKY YOU!

How would YOU like to be a BIG WINNER in the Tax-Free  
**Austrian Lottery Starting Soon**  
**1st Prize: US \$ 560,000.00**  
**2nd Prize: \$ 350,000.00 3rd Prize: \$ 280,000.00**  
**4th Prize: \$ 210,000.00 5th Prize: \$ 140,000.00**  
**30 Prizes of \$ 70,000.00 each**  
**PLUS 39,265 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 35,500.00!**  
**Total Prize Money: \$ 22,125,250.00**

And there's a wonderful opportunity for you to win, since only 70,000 tickets are sold (compared to 300,000-400,000 in other lotteries). Highlight: one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket. Make a date with luck. Order now, using coupon below, your ticket(s) for the 112<sup>th</sup> Austrian National Lottery.

**PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL**  
 the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.  
 29 Mariahilfer Str. Since 1913 1061 Vienna, Austria.

**yes**  Please send:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Full ticket(s) at US \$ 504.00 each.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Half ticket(s) at US \$ 252.00 each.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter ticket(s) at US \$ 126.00 each.

valid for all 22 Weekly Drawings of the 112<sup>th</sup> Austrian National Lottery beginning May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1981. For the mailing of all winning lists, I add US \$ 10 for Overseas Airmail Postage (or US \$ 7 within Europe).

I enclose total payment of US \$ ..... with check payable to J. Prokopp.

**yes**  Please send further information.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Country \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please print clearly)

**WIN TOMORROW • MAIL TODAY • WIN TOMORROW • MAIL TODAY**

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## OPPORTUNITY!

National U.S.A. company  
 seeks aggressive individual  
 who wants his own business

Male or female - man & wife team - Party-plan selling team - or company  
 Extraordinary opportunity of acquiring regional or national distributorship of  
 the finest, most successful American line of fantasy costume jewelry. Investment  
 is secured by inventory and training. Opportunity yields substantial  
 cash income.

Interviews in Brussels - Amsterdam - Paris - London - Frankfurt - Zurich -  
 Copenhagen - Stockholm, in English, French or Dutch.

Please write: Mr. Raymond de Ryck,  
**SALES INTERNATIONAL MARKETING INC.**  
 European Office, Zeleboon 36, B-9100 Lokeren, Belgium.

## BUSINESS FOR SALE

United States of America - East Coast - Wholesale distributor of Auto Parts  
 Sales Volume - \$25 Million - Well Established - Profitable History  
 Price - Approx. \$3 Million

Contact: Standard Research Consultants  
 26 Broadway, New York, NY 10004, United States.

## Transportation/Markets

Louisiana, right in the middle of the growing Sunbelt, combines maximum availability of domestic rail, river and air facilities with 5,000 miles of interstate highway system connected to 19,000 miles of the Mississippi River system and three world ports.

Louisiana Office of Commerce & Industry  
 Juengerstrasse 22, Dept. S, D-6000

FRANKFURT (Main), West Germany  
 Telephone (49-611) 5600061, Telex 41 4561 ICO D

15 Avenue Victor Hugo, Dept. S  
 75116 PARIS, France  
 Telephone (33-1) 532-1600, Telex 620 653

**LOUISIANA WORKS** Let it work!  
 for you!

Formerly PVO International, Boonton, New Jersey  
**COMPLETE PROCESS FACILITIES FOR:**

\* Edible Oil Division  
 \* Inedible Oil (Industrial) Division  
 \* Catalyst Division

Refining - Bleaching - Rearrangement - Acidulation - Hydrogenation - Deodorization - Esterification - Transesterification - Ethoxylation - Filtering - Blending - Spray Beading - Flaking - Mfg. of both wet & dry reduced activated catalysts.

\* Will sell all or part of manufacturing facilities  
 Approximately \$25,000,000.00 Replacement value!  
 (CALL, WRITE, TELEX)

**N.J. ASSOCIATED MACHINERY CORPORATION**  
 132 - 54th Street  
 Brooklyn, New York 11220  
 212/492-6560 Telex: 127570

## ONLY DELTA FLIES NONSTOP DAILY TO ATLANTA AND ON TO 80 U.S.A. CITIES

Take Delta's Wide-Ride<sup>®</sup> TriStar to Atlanta from London or Frankfurt and, without changing airlines, you can be on your way to cities coast to coast. Delta flies nonstop every day from London to Atlanta; also five days a week from Frankfurt, with daily nonstops starting April.

Delta's nonstops to Atlanta are the Wide-Ride Lockheed L-1011 TriStars powered by Rolls-Royce engines. You enjoy superb international dining, in-flight entertainment and duty-free shopping.

Delta passengers will arrive at Atlanta's spectacular new terminal. It's the world's largest, with superb facilities for international travelers.

For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London on (01) 668-0935, Telex 87480. Or call Delta in Frankfurt at 0611 23 30 24, Telex 0416233. Delta Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London, W1R 6AT and Friedensstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main.

Schedules are subject to change without notice.

**DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE<sup>®</sup>**



Associated Press  
 Prime Minister Robert Mugabe greeting Lord Soames at an aid conference in Salisbury.

## Western Nations Pledge Increased Sums To Aid Zimbabwe's Land Reorganization

Reuters

SALISBURY — Britain, the United States and other Western countries pledged tens of millions of dollars of new aid to Zimbabwe on Tuesday, the second day of a conference aimed at raising \$2 billion to finance rural reorganization.

The five-day gathering is apparently being boycotted by the Soviet Union. Moscow was invited, but so far has not sent a delegation, government officials said.

Lord Soames, the head of Brit-

ain's delegation, said at a conference session Tuesday that British aid for the 1980-83 period would be increased by £25 million (about \$35 million), making a total of almost £140 million (\$307 million).

Peter McPherson, the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and head of his country's delegation, said Washington would provide \$75 million for the 1982 fiscal year and added: "We intend to request similar levels for the two years after 1982." This would bring U.S. assistance for the three-year period to \$225 million despite Washington's overall cuts in international aid.

Sweden also pledged more aid, and West Germany is expected to follow suit.

Zimbabwe is seeking the \$2 billion to redress an imbalance in

land distribution. About 650,000 peasant farmers live in crowded and overcultivated reserves while around 5,200 white farmers own most of the best land.

The country intends to carry out a three-year resettlement program to meet the expectations of peasant farmers, who with their families represent more than two-thirds of the country's 7.5 million people.

The Swedish delegate, Education Minister Jan-Erik Wikstrom, said his country had contributed \$10.5 million so far and would provide \$22.5 million more for the 1981-82 fiscal year starting in July.

This would yield a total of \$78 million in Swedish aid in the first four years following Zimbabwe's independence from Britain.

**\$750 Million in Pledges**

West Germany has intimated that it will give more aid during the three-year resettlement period. The Netherlands and Italy were also to address the meeting Tues-

The latest pledges brought to \$750 million the aid that Zimbabwe has been promised. Western diplomats forecast that by the end of the conference Zimbabwe will have won pledges of more than \$7 billion.

The British increase was divided into three parts: land resettlement, educational purposes and regional projects.

U.S. officials said their aid pledge was the first concrete step by the Reagan administration in southern Africa.

## Study Set in U.S. of Cancer Rates For Assembly Line Auto Workers

New York Times Service

DETROIT — A study will be conducted of cancer rates among automobile assembly line workers in response to scattered evidence of unexpectedly high rates of the disease in the industry. The announcement was made Monday by the Chrysler Corp., the United Auto Workers and the Michigan Cancer Foundation.

The program, involving 120,000 Chrysler workers at four Detroit-area assembly plants, will be the first broad effort to relate the health of assembly line workers to cancer rates among the area's general population.

**Police, in Raid, Evict Squatters In West Berlin**

United Press International

BERLIN — Police raided three of 122 West Berlin houses held by squatters Tuesday and forced other youths to leave a local headquarters of the Social Democratic Party.

Twenty-five persons were arrested in the raids on the three houses, which justice authorities said were being converted into fortresses.

Police raided the houses in the Kreuzberg district with court warrants to investigate reports of illegal activity there. In retaliation, 40 youths invaded the Social Democratic Party headquarters in the Stergitz district and remained there for three hours.

They demanded the release of those arrested in the police raids and a ban on new raids, but they left when police appeared and gave them 10 minutes to get out.

Until Tuesday's raids, West Berlin authorities sought to avoid possible clashes and did not enter houses seized by the squatters.

Most unusually high cancer rates reported among groups of workers have been connected with specialized tasks, such as chrome plating or woodworking in model shops, where identifiable chemicals are present and accordingly suspected.

Last year, however, a study of cancer rates among spray painters, conducted by General Motors, turned up "inconclusive but very suggestive" evidence of abnormally high cancer rates among assembly line workers, not the painters, according to Dr. Michael Silverstein.

"It was a very inconclusive finding but very much unexpected," said Dr. Silverstein, the UAW occupational health physician. "Assembly workers were not believed to be exposed to cancer-causing chemicals or agents, and we think it's essential that this concern be pursued."

Twenty-five persons were arrested in the raids on the three houses, which justice authorities said were being converted into fortresses.

Police raided the houses in the Kreuzberg district with court warrants to investigate reports of illegal activity there. In retaliation, 40 youths invaded the Social Democratic Party headquarters in the Stergitz district and remained there for three hours.

They demanded the release of those arrested in the police raids and a ban on new raids, but they left when police appeared and gave them 10 minutes to get out.

Until Tuesday's raids, West Berlin authorities sought to avoid possible clashes and did not enter houses seized by the squatters.

The Rocky Mountain states Alaska and Florida experienced the highest rates in housing

growth. Nevada led the nation, with a 9.6-percent increase, for a 1980 total of 340,000 housing units in the state; Arizona had a 9-percent rise, to 1.1 million units; the figure for Alaska climbed 79 percent, to 162,400 units; and Florida had a 72-percent increase, to 44 million units.

New York showed the smallest percentage increase, 9 percent, for a 1980 total of 6.9 million units in the state.

Daniel B. Levine, acting director of the Census Bureau, said, "The average household declined from 3.33 persons in 1964 to 2.75 persons in 1980, a very significant even dramatic drop."

Bureau demographers say that the chief factors behind the smaller households include more single persons living alone, more childless couples, and smaller families.

**U.S. Housing Units Increase 28%, Outpacing Population Rise in '70s**

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The number of housing units in the United States increased at a rate more than double that of the population from 1970 to 1980, reflecting an accelerating trend toward fewer persons in each household, the Census Bureau reports.

There was a net gain of almost 20 million housing units in the decade, a rise of 28 percent, while the nation's population rose 11.4 percent, from 203.3 million to 226.5 million.

Preliminary figures from the April, 1980, census reported 88,277,345 housing units, as against 68,704,320 in April, 1970, an increase that many authorities considered unlikely at the beginning of the decade.

The Rocky Mountain states Alaska and Florida experienced the highest rates in housing

## Marshal Auchinleck Dies at 96

Reuters

MARRAKESH, Morocco — Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, 96, the last surviving supreme commander of the British armed forces in World War II, is dead.

Marshal Auchinleck died Monday in Marrakesh, where he had lived since 1967.

Although widely acknowledged now as the architect of Britain's victories in the western desert, he was prevented from savoring those victories because Churchill fired him from his Middle East command in 1942.

"He had one fault," historian A.J.P. Taylor said of Marshal Auchinleck. "He failed to win when nobody could have won."

Marshal Auchinleck had taken command of the Allied forces in the Middle East in 1941. His adversary there was the "Desert Fox," Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, against whom Marshal Auchinleck — known affectionately to his men as "the Aut" — led a fierce three-week offensive, pushing the Afrika Korps, which had been advancing toward Cairo, back to the frontier of Tripolitania, now part of Libya.

### Heavy Losses

But Britain's army suffered heavy losses of armor, and Marshal Auchinleck assumed personal command in the field, ordering a withdrawal to prepared positions at El Alamein, Egypt. There he turned, regrouped, and halted Rommel's resumed advance.

The country intends to carry out a three-year resettlement program to meet the expectations of peasant farmers, who with their families represent more than two-thirds of the country's 7.5 million people.

The Swedish delegate, Education Minister Jan-Erik Wikstrom, said his country had contributed \$10.5 million so far and would provide \$22.5 million more for the 1981-82 fiscal year starting in July.

But this first success at El Alamein was not enough for Churchill, who visited the Middle East front in July, 1942, anxious for a victory to boost flagging morale in Britain.

He wanted a new offensive against the Afrika Korps and was displeased when Marshal Auchinleck said he would be unable to launch one before mid-September.

Marshal Auchinleck wrote later: "I wasn't going to be pushed by him to undertake something half-baked at the risk of losing unnecessary lives."

In August, Marshal Auchinleck was removed from his command.

Adm. McCain, retired since

1972, was the Navy's first full admiral who was the son of another full admiral. His father commanded a carrier task force in the Pacific during World War II. One of the younger Adm. McCain's own sons, Capt. John S. McCain III, was a prisoner of war in Indochina for five years after being shot down while a Navy pilot.

A dedicated advocate of the importance of seapower, Adm. McCain was a decorated World War II submarine commander. He headed U.S. forces in the Domini-

cans

can Republic during the 1960s

there. From 1968 to 1972, he

was the Pacific post, which included Vietnam.

Adm. McCain was born

in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and grew

up at various naval stations when his father was posted. He was gradu-

ated from the U.S. Naval Acad-

emy in 1931.

After Montgomery, then the secretary

of state for India, wrote to Marshal Auchinleck: "You always

have the satisfaction of

## Pop Music

## Grace Slick: Welcome To a Wrecking Ball

By Michael Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — On the cover of her latest album, Grace Slick is hanging on a wrecking ball between ruined walls. She wears a manic expression, her jet-black hair is wild and woolly and she holds a stick of dynamite. The album is called "Welcome to the Wrecking Ball"; the title cut screams the message that we are all riding it whether we like it or not.

In real life she looks more like a prosperous, suburban housewife from Marin County, California, where she in fact lives with her 10-year-old daughter, China. She explains the album's symbolism: "Thomas Jefferson said you ought to have a revolution every 10 years. The American constitution is one of the best political documents ever written, but it should be looked at again. It's like a good old solid house with a roof in need of repair."

Slick grew to superstar status as the lead singer of the Jefferson Airplane, a rock band that was to San Francisco what the Beatles were to Liverpool. She was the cosmic flower child, a fearless freak imploring her generation to be as fearless as she was. Her booming voice was described as having "launched a thousand trips."

## Young Survivors

Thanks to a bureaucratic slip she was once invited to tea by the Nixon White House. She brought along revolutionary prankster Abbie Hoffman as her date. The coterie made the front pages. All of that comes out of a time when naming one's daughter China was a political statement; it seems so remote now.

It is revealing of the rock business that you can be considered a survivor while still in your 30s. So

many of Slick's peers — Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison, John Lennon, Janis Joplin — are dead. "A lot of people think that we were self-destructive," she says, sitting in a luxurious hotel suite next to an elaborate assortment of pastries.

That is not quite on the money. It's more an attitude about life, wanting to live on the edge. If I have to go out early, at least I've lived. I never wanted to say if I only had . . ."

## Lifestyles

## Computer Trend in U.S.: Do the Work at Home

By Andrew Pollack  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Louise Priester used to key-punch insurance claims into a computer in the office of Blue Cross-Blue Shield of South Carolina. Now she does the same thing from a bedroom in her house in Columbia, S.C., using a terminal connected to the office's computer by telephone.

Like Priester, a small but growing number of workers are doing office work at home on small computers or terminals with typewriter keyboards. Corporations encourage the practice to save commuting time for their employees and to recruit workers, such as mothers of small children, who might not be able to hold conventional jobs.

Companies and workers say the new system can transform relationships between co-workers between employees and employers and between workers and their families.

"What we're really talking about is returning production to the home, which is where it was before the Industrial Revolution," said Alvin Toffler, author of the book "The Third Wave." Although Toffler is dismissed by many as an unrealistic visionary, he has drawn attention to working at home with the phrase "the electronic cottage."

People have always worked at home, of course. Nearly 2.6 million people, or 3.2 percent of the U.S. labor force, worked at home in 1975, according to the latest figures available from the Census Bureau. More than one-third of them were farmers, and many of the rest were in business for themselves. What electronics can do is extend that option to more people in a diversity of occupations, including employees of large corporations.

Some see working at home as part of a trend in which telecommunications, as it grows more sophisticated, replaces transportation, as it grows more expensive because of rising energy costs.

## Full-Time 'Telecommuters'

So far, the number of full-time "telecommuters" is small, probably only a few hundred in the United States. They are confined to jobs that lend themselves to solitary effort: writers, typists, computer programmers. Thousands of others in various jobs, including corporate executives, do extra work at home on personal computers or terminals.

The Minneapolis computer company Control Data has 60 of its 48,000 U.S. employees, mostly computer programmers, working at home. Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust in Chicago recently hired four people to transcribe recorded dictation in their homes and transmit the text to office computers.

Another Chicago firm, FMC, has installed terminals in the homes of four programmers who are on call at night to handle computer breakdowns. "They used to get a phone call, hop in their car, take 45 minutes getting to the office, 15 minutes solving the problem and 45 minutes driving home," said Robert A. Copella, FMC's manager of manufacturing systems. Now the programmers can solve the problem in their pajamas.

Work at home is done on terminals, word processors or computers that cost several thousand dollars. The devices either print out data on paper or display it on a television screen. In some cases, the terminal must be continuously linked by telephone with a central computer. In others, terminals and word processors have their own computing capacity. The worker uses the phone only to transmit the final work to the central computer.

Home typists for Continental Illinois record dictation off the telephone. They type the text and edit it on computer screens, then dial a special number, put the telephone receiver in a cradle and transmit the text over the phone line to the bank's computer.

Employees have mixed feelings about working at home. Although it gives them more freedom, it removes them from the social life of the office. Some think their fellow workers or supervisors mistrust those who work at home.

## 'Uninterrupted Periods'

"I still think there's a mentality around here that people who work at home are not working," said the vice president of a New York-based management consulting firm who works out of his home in Florida. His house contains a small computer, a word processor and a printer, allowing him to prepare reports.

John Pistacchi of Control Data, who last year worked at his home in San Jose, Calif., found that his business associates hesitated to call him because they did not want to disturb him at home, even though they knew he was working there.

There are others who might not be able to work at all except at home. "I have a small child and don't have to get a baby sitter," said Terry Medina of Columbus, S.C., one of Blue Cross-Blue Shield's four "cottage keyers." She added, however, that working at home "gets kind of lonely some of the time." The hardest part, she said, is "putting yourself on a schedule."

Being with one's family can also be a distraction. David A. Pimley, a Control Data employee in Sunnyvale, Calif., who worked at home last year, said his daughter continued to go to a neighbor's house after school, even if her father was at home. "I was there to work, not to babysit," Pimley said.



Grace Slick: "I'm spiritual."

## 'The Competition': A Welcome Tonic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — "The Competition" describes the experiences of fledgling pianists striving for remunerative honors in the annual Arabella Hillman contest in San Francisco. Woven into the scenario, you will not be surprised to learn, is the romance of a young man and woman who are competing for the top prize.

This is the first film of Joel Oliansky, who arrives from television with a sense of taste and humor, important assets. The script he has written and ingratiantly realized is a welcome tonic to a screen dominated of late by drug addicts, bank robbers and psychotic adolescents.

It is too soon to predict the financial fate of "The Competition," but it has a happy freshness of treatment and its music delights the ear (though its dialogue sometimes does not).

Richard Dreyfuss, an in-and-out actor, has improved presence — barbecued and often in dinner jackets — as a musician whose vanity almost loses him his best girl, Amy Irving as his vulnerable sweetheart, Lee Remick as her sardonic teacher and Sam Wanamaker as the conniving conductor have been aptly cast, and the score, containing Chopin, Beethoven and Prokofiev rendered by the Los Angeles Philharmonic, has been impressively recorded. "The Competition" is showing (as "Le Concours") at the Marignan-Concorde Pathé, the Hauteville, the Gaumont Les Halles and Les 7 Parnassiens in



Richard Dreyfuss, Amy Irving in "The Competition."

their affair because his wife has become pregnant and will be home-bound. The clerk, out of nothing, trailers the married pair when they stroll in a park and during his spying happens to meet a bright, brash teen-ager. Rohmer studies — and lets us study — the characters and situations, but leaves solutions to the audience's imagination. The married couple are merely sketched, shadowy background figures. It is the ebb and tide of the relations between the young man and the two women — the deserted mistress and the mocking schoolgirl — that provide the puzzling skirmishes of amour.

The astute direction guides a trio of players to excellent performances of remarkable naturalness. Philippa Marliand as the troubled protagonist learning love's lesson, Marie Rivière as the abandoned lady and Anne-Laure Meury as the chatterbox girl have been cast to perfection. The French cinema is to be congratulated on this provocative and inventive film by one of its notable directors.

\* \* \*

Satyajit Ray's "Jalsaghar" ("Le Salón de Musique") is filled with exquisite artistry. It discloses a dilettante maharaja who, impoverished by changing social circumstances, can no longer serve as a patron of music and dance and whose decline is made still more bitter by the rise of the vulgar, enriched bourgeoisie. The tale is of his farewell to life and of the weird premonitions of death that come to him. Ray has given these episodes sinister fascination; for example, he symbolizes the inevitable with a spider crawling across the maharaja's portrait. The entire motion picture is one of profound and moving melancholy, its dark subject illuminated by the brilliance of an uncommon screen talent.

**U.S. Theater Festival Set**  
*United Press International*

**BALTIMORE** — A theater festival featuring acting troupes from 12 nations on three continents will be staged at Baltimore theaters for three weeks beginning June 6, city officials said. The festival producer, Al Kraizer, said it will be the first international theater festival of such magnitude ever organized in the United States.

\* \* \*

Eric Rohmer is an intensely individualistic director who indulges in what the French term "marivaudage," the presentation of passion's tormentingly capricious aspects in the manner of the 18th-century dramatist Marivaux.

Ernst Lubitsch in his day turned out a series of amusing erotic comedies. His signature was the light, playful touch, but Rohmer's touch, though as airy, is far more subtle.

"I was ready to quit anyway. It was a seven-piece band with seven different directions. Everybody wanted to do their own thing but it didn't occur to us at the time that we could play in a band and do solo records for our own individuality too. That is what I'm doing now. The Starship is going on tour later this year. And our new record will be out in April. It's called 'Modern Times.'

"The Jefferson Airplane/Starship has been in existence 16 years now. Maybe we'll all still be trundling around stage with canes, toothless, in 1990."

**Segovia Sets Guitar Competition**  
*The Associated Press*

**N**EW YORK — Spanish classical guitarist Andres Segovia has announced that he will establish an international competition for young guitarists, the first being planned for Oct. 9-14 at Leeds Castle in Kent, England, with Segovia as chairman of an eight-member jury.

"A donation of £50,000 has been made for the competition," said Segovia, who has been touring the United States. "First prize will be £1,000 and 10 concerts in England and probably 10 in Spain."

"I am a kind of pedagogical grandfather," the 87-year-old guitar master added, explaining that though none of his pupils will enter, there might be "the pupil of the pupil of the pupil."

Entrants must be professional classical guitarists born on or after Oct. 14, 1950. The competition sponsors are two sherry trade associations.

International Herald Tribune provides essential business reading.

So does Olivetti.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune & olivetti

When the readership of International Herald Tribune goes up, Olivetti is delighted. Because this means that more and more business people need documented information. And therefore this means that the interest in Olivetti and in its data processing equipment has also grown. Because today reliable information is an inseparable partner of data processing and Olivetti is Europe's leading manufacturer and one of the world's major operators in this field.

To understand why, just take a closer look at some of the facts. 2,400 research workers in the Ivrea laboratories — some of the largest in Europe — are designing the future. 53,500 people are working in 28 plants distributed in 10 nations, 32 foreign subsidiaries and more than 100 general agents

are engaged in direct sales throughout 140 countries.

9,300 servicing technicians,

3,000 software specialists.

By virtue of this Olivetti today

offers the widest range existing of

distributed data processing

systems and equipment for office

automation. In fact with its

network of terminals and

concentrators spreading from the

North Pole to the boundaries of

the Australian deserts, Olivetti

does away with continental

distances ensuring the

organization and flow of

information. And with the world's

most complete line of electronic

typewriters Olivetti has recently

brought new dimension into

everyday office jobs — the

possibility of increasing

productivity while helping to make

work more creative.

So, in 1980 the turnover amounted

to approximately 2,540 million dollars. 65% of this is accounted for outside the Italian market.

A turnover coming from sales but also from technologies, covered

by international patents, that

Olivetti exports worldwide, U.S.A.

and Japan included. And it is this turnover, this presence extending

everywhere, the advanced

solutions of its technology that

make it possible to affirm that

Olivetti is wherever there are

people who want essential

business reading. That Olivetti is

wherever there's International

Herald Tribune.

olivetti



Dali work discovered in New York jail.

## Art

## ali Work Found in Jail

*The Associated Press*

**J**EW YORK — For 16 years, unsuspecting inmates of a federal men's jail have been their meals beneath a Salvadorean painting valued at close to \$10,000.

A 4-by-4-foot painting of the crucifixion of Jesus, donated by a breakaway artist in 1965, has been the subject of investigation. Two officials since a warden

discovered the painting in an art

storage room in the jail, have

been all but forgotten with the

changes in jail officials over the years.

Hershey said Dali donated the

painting after he visited the jail

and had promised to give inmates

art lessons. "But he never found

the time for the lessons, so he sent

the painting instead," Hershey said.

William Rubin, director of the

department of painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, said the crucifixion

had been a frequent theme in the

artist's later work but that it had

no role in the work from 1928 to

1934 that established Dali as an

important painter.

Alexander Jenkins, who became</p

## Investing in Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is asking for \$2 billion in aid to finance a three-year development program meant to reinvigorate Zimbabwe's war-ravaged economy. Whether that is a lot of money or only a little bit depends on what you measure it against. It is, for example, slightly more than the total amount of development aid requested in the Reagan administration's first budget. But it is less than the projected cost of a nuclear aircraft carrier. It is a sum referred to as peanuts when it is being slashed from any of a dozen major U.S. social programs. But for a country of 7.5-million people like Zimbabwe, it could be the difference between recovery and economic collapse, with the attendant political fallout.

The West's response to Mr. Mugabe's plea for help will have a significant impact in Africa. It will influence the attitudes of countries that are rich in oil like Nigeria and strategically important cobalt like Zaire. But most of all, it will influence Zimbabwe, which is strategically located and rich in chrome. Besides, Mr. Mugabe has earned the support of the West. He has presided over a generally peaceful transition under exceptionally difficult circumstances. It has also been a transition marked by an absence of racism and militant ideology.

But major problems remain. Guerrilla fighters without jobs are a time bomb. Former guerrilla leader Joseph Nkomo is one of

several ministers who constitute a political threat. The most productive land is still primarily in white hands. And the economy is just beginning to show signs of coming back from five years of sharp decline, which reduced real per capita income below 1965 levels.

There is need to rebuild and modernize the country's industrial plant, to redistribute land and make all agriculture at least as efficient as the white cash-crop sector, and most of all, perhaps, to create jobs. Not only are there the idle former guerrillas to think of, although they are the immediate problem, but Zimbabwe has a population growth rate of about 3.8 percent, one of the highest in the world. Until the birth rate is reduced, the work force will grow rapidly.

The Reagan administration is wisely elected to go along with President Carter's proposal to provide \$225 million in aid to Zimbabwe over three years. That is more than 10 percent of the total sought by Zimbabwe. Given the importance of the investment, the rest of the Western lending community can surely provide the rest.

One thing President Reagan should keep in mind, though. And his European friends are likely to remind him of it. It will not be possible to be uncritically supportive of South Africa and still have the investment in Zimbabwe pay off.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Taxing Business

Perhaps you feel that the United States needs more vigorous speculation in commercial real estate. Perhaps, in your opinion, the national economy is being strangled by a shortage of shopping centers. In that case, you will enthusiastically support the sweeping changes that the Reagan administration proposes for the taxation of business. Otherwise, you ought to think twice.

Perhaps you think that the automobile industry is already sufficiently favored by the tax code, despite its terrific financial losses, and already provides sufficient incentives to investors. The Reagan bill would actually lengthen the present depreciation schedules for the dies, patterns and other special tools that are roughly half of an automobile company's investment flow. Of all major industries, the automobile manufacturers would be offered the least by this bill. If you doubt the wisdom of that balance, you need to take another look at this bill.

This revision of business taxation is an attempt at simplification — radical simplification, impelled by the same radical spirit that touches every part of the Reagan tax policy. By simplifying and sharply speeding up the depreciation of most business assets, the bill attempts to compensate investors for inflation. But there could hardly be a better illustration of the familiar principle of tax law that fairness requires complexity, and the law can be made simpler only by making it less fair.

The drastic increase in tax benefits for commercial buildings is intended to induce a wave of construction of new factories. But the administration chose not to distinguish between factories and stores. Its bill would allow the depreciation of owner-occupied stores in 10 years and rented stores in 15. There are already uneasy murmurs of protest

from small businesses that typically use rented space and see their larger and richer competitors paying less for their quarters because they are able to build their own and depreciate them faster.

These extraordinary increases in depreciation benefits may well encourage more investment. But they will certainly create a two-class system of business taxation, in which the heavily capitalized companies pay little tax while all the others pay much more. The administration seems to feel that all investment is equally good and equally to be spurred on. But it's not always the high-investment industries that promise the greatest progress in technology or productivity. In some of them — steel comes to mind — even substantial investment might bring only marginal improvement in a field that does not require expansion of production capacity.

The Reagan administration's proposed simplifications are not, in fact, so simple as they look. Congress is now about to begin rewriting the president's bill. As the debate begins, it will be useful to remember that these changes in the depreciation rules would affect different industries very differently.

When the Reagan bill calls for five-year depreciation of machinery, that includes both the auto dies now depreciated in three years and the oil refineries now depreciated in 16 years. The eccentric distribution of these benefits would powerfully affect the terms on which companies and industries compete with each other. There is no evidence whatever, in its program or in its testimony, that the administration has thought much about these consequences. That's a good reason for Congress to think about them very carefully indeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Tides of Taste

It's hard not to smile at a report that the great chef Michel Guerard is bored with *nouvelle cuisine*, the movement toward simpler, lighter dishes that now all but dominates expensive French restaurants everywhere. The new cooking was, even before Mr. Guerard, a worthy revolt. And if some diners found the helpings skimpy, and more Oriental than French, there were brilliant moments: extraordinary vegetables, veritable haikus of fish, miraculous sauces of vinegar instead of fat. But it went too far, and it grew solemn.

After a decade, says Mr. Guerard, there is a sameness to the new cuisine. Too many restaurants serve it. Apprentices cook it and charge as much as masters. It has become an

excuse for fresh-food freakishness. Culinary rebellion would seem as inevitable as boredom at glass-box architecture. So Mr. Guerard wants to add some classic dishes — cooked meats in rich sauces, say. And also perhaps some plainer dishes, even sausages. He seeks, in short, an equilibrium of classic, popular, nouvelle and authentically original.

We wonder, though, if more aggressive reactions against modernism may follow. If nouvelle gives way to a conservative eclecticism, can gothic feasts be far behind? Mountainous roasts? Twelve-course dinners? If nouvelle is no longer nouvelle, maybe the next rediscovered fashion will be the after-dinner nap.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Moscow and World Terrorism

As long as terrorists continue to be able to find sanctuary behind Communist frontiers and in countries friendly to the Soviet Union, terrorism will remain a threat. It would be naive to believe that international terrorism could be exterminated simply by attacking its roots in Moscow. On the other hand, it will not be possible to combat it effectively

unless Moscow collaborates actively in international measures.

It is thus absolutely justifiable for the U.S. government to use the lever of "linkage" in this connection. It is probably the only way to get the Soviet Union to use its influence in persuading the "freedom movements" it supports to confine themselves to nonviolent methods.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 25, 1906

NEW YORK — Today's editorial reads: "Are 'dumb' directors to be abolished? When one man is found figuring as a director in 20, 40, 60 corporations, he is merely a dummy in most if not all of them. Members of banking houses have begun to withdraw from the directorates of railway companies. During the period of financial reorganization of railways, the advice and cooperation of bankers were needed in their directorates, but that period has passed. Recent investigations have enforced the fact that in becoming directors of corporations, men incur the necessity of really knowing something of the affairs of the companies they assume to direct."

### Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1931

PARIS — Alarm and distrust engendered by the proposed Austro-German customs union secretly negotiated by Vienna and Berlin yesterday overshadowed the first meeting of a committee for study of the European union plan sponsored by Aristide Briand, France's foreign minister. Mr. Briand met the British ambassador, Mr. Henderson, today, when it is expected France will receive Britain's opinion as to whether the pact to abolish customs barriers between Austria and Germany warrants diplomatic intervention. It was learned that Britain was urged to join France, Italy and Czechoslovakia in a project to demand ending the new accord.



## Skepticism Dogs Chun's Vow of New Era

By Sam Jameson

**S**EOUL — The inauguration on March 3 of Chun Doo Hwan as president of South Korea put an end to 16 long months of transition government that underscored the frailty not only of the nation's politics but of U.S. influence as well.

The tumultuous period began on Oct. 26, 1979, with the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. In the months that followed, there were worker riots, student demonstrations, a military takeover, insurrection in a provincial capital, purges of civilian as well as military leaders, a new constitution, the dissolution of all political parties and emasculation of the press.

It ended with a pro forma ceremony, the installation of President Chun, 50, who was an obscure major general when it all began.

The United States, which maintains a military force of 39,000 men in South Korea, exercised only peripheral influence on the course of events. At best, according to a highly placed diplomat, Washington helped to moderate the situation, possibly averting something worse than what actually happened.

What began with the promise of a democratic government chosen in free and open elections ended with a military-dominated administration — albeit one that has pledged a better life, with justice and a more liberal society.

Hope for the new government is still alive, but skepticism runs deep.

The events of the last 16 months proved that South Korea needs the kind of strong leadership that Mr. Park gave the country during 18 years of dramatic economic progress, but they also proved that South Korea needs a form of government different from what Mr. Park gave it. This was clear from the moment the assassin's bullets struck him down.

After his death, the constitution that Mr. Park imposed in 1972, under martial law, was found to be unpalatable, so a compromise was struck. There would be a transition period during which a new constitution would be written.

During the transition, additional Park failures were disclosed. One important failure was the absence of effective civilian leadership. Another was widespread corruption in the army, in the bureaucracy, in politics, in the Korean Central Intelligence Agency among the men who had surrounded Mr. Park. President Chun and his fellow generals purged the corrupt and also what they saw as the inefficient.

**Coup in 1961**

But has anything changed, other than the cast of characters?

President Chun promised, in his inaugural speech, to create a "new era," to free South Korea from the threat of war, from poverty and the abuse of power. But he acknowledged that the "new era" was still to begin.

Mr. Park rose to power in a coup in 1961, but over the years he kept the military out of politics. After his assassination, martial law brought Mr. Chun and other generals into politics to an ever-increasing extent.

For the last 10 months, their political role has been direct and overt.

Shuffling some officers out of uniform and into politics, while sending others back to the field, promises to be a touchy job. Already there have been reports of separate military power blocs emerging.

One major hope of change comes from Mr. Chun's repeated promise to step down after completing the seven-year term to which the constitution limits him.

Clearly, however, many South Koreans, as well as many Ameri-

cans, are skeptical. And the fact that Mr. Chun repeats the pledge with the regularity of the weather report is cited as evidence that he is aware of this skepticism.

Mr. Chun has cited Mr. Park's failure to step down voluntarily — and as he says he intends to uphold — and as the reason for his promise to set a precedent for a peaceful change of power.

But stepping down is one thing. Choosing and grooming a successor is another. And Mr. Chun's constitution, like Mr. Park's, sets up no machinery for selecting the next president, at least none that is considered altogether acceptable.

**A Ruthless Man**

Opinions of Mr. Chun vary widely, but there is almost universal agreement that he is a man entirely different from Mr. Park. A U.S. military official who dealt with Mr. Chun when he commanded the Defense Security Command, an organization that serves as a watchdog over the armed forces, described Mr. Chun this way:

"He is a very strong-willed man who is convinced of his own capacity to run the country. He is not very sophisticated but is willing to take extra time to learn the ropes. He listens on issues that are still undecided and will gather advice from a variety of sources. But once he's made up his mind that's it."

"He demands intense loyalty from his people. You're either for him or against him — no middle ground. And for those who are for him, anything goes. They are very protective of him. But if you're against him, watch out. He is a ruthless man."

Mr. Chun has also been described as vain, "terribly unsophisticated about running South Korea in the 1980s," and "paranoid about the North Korean threat," but "totally ethical and clean."

Mr. Park was educated under the Japanese, when they ran Korea

as a colony, graduated from the Japanese military academy and served as an officer in the Japanese army in World War II. Mr. Chun and the key generals around him are graduates of the Korean military academy, the first class to get four years of U.S.-oriented training.

From a distance, Mr. Chun gives an impression of sincerity. South Korean officials complain that foreigners tend to look at the reforms he has ordered through glasses that blur the improvements he is trying to make and leave in focus only those portions that suggest a power grab.

There is no question that Mr. Chun has ferreted out some corrupt officials.

However, while his purge of the nation's politicians did strike at venality, which had developed during Mr. Park's years, it also wiped out all organized centers of political influence not under Mr. Chun's control.

Now, to develop what Mr. Chun calls a "modern industrial democracy," South Korea finds itself starting from scratch, with new political parties and an almost totally new roster of politicians.

The first test at the ballot box will come on Wednesday, when a new National Assembly is selected.

All the candidates have reportedly been screened by Chun's old watchdog unit, the Defense Security Command, and his party was given its choice of the lot.

It was important to him, but not critical," the diplomat said. "In Korean eyes, it made him more legitimate, but he would have made the grade there, anyway."

The Reagan invitation gave Mr. Chun the stamp of U.S. approval and concluded what the diplomat called a process of the United States adjusting to Mr. Chun's takeover.

"First," he said, "the United States went through a sore period with Chun, then a period of recovery and, from September on, came progressive normalization."

Former President Carter's policy of urging South Korea to select a government with a broad base of support at the time it assumed power failed, although the diplomat said that Mr. Chun may yet achieve such support.

"South Koreans," he said, "are becoming more educated, more affluent, more foreign-oriented and more sophisticated. Something more of a political role for the people is needed."

Mr. Chun, he went on, may yet turn out to be the one to give it to them.

is given the authority over such details as times and frequency of radio and TV commercials.

On foreign affairs, an area in which Mr. Park was rated an expert, Mr. Chun has passed his first test. By commuting opposition leader Kim Dae Jung's death sentence to an indefinite (no life) prison term, Mr. Chun averted what could have been a major international blowup, damaging his image in the United States and Japan and Western Europe.

### U.S. Welcome

According to a highly placed diplomat, President Reagan was not prepared to welcome Mr. Chun to the White House if Mr. Kim had been executed. Mr. Chun did get his welcome to the White House on Jan. 28-Feb. 7 visit to the United States.

"It was important to him, but not critical," the diplomat said. "In Korean eyes, it made him more legitimate, but he would have made the grade there, anyway."

The Reagan invitation gave Mr. Chun the stamp of U.S. approval and concluded what the diplomat called a process of the United States adjusting to Mr. Chun's takeover.

"First," he said, "the United States went through a sore period with Chun, then a period of recovery and, from September on, came progressive normalization."

Former President Carter's policy of urging South Korea to select a government with a broad base of support at the time it assumed power failed, although the diplomat said that Mr. Chun may yet achieve such support.

"South Koreans," he said, "are becoming more educated, more affluent, more foreign-oriented and more sophisticated. Something more of a political role for the people is needed."

Mr. Chun, he went on, may yet turn out to be the one to give it to them.

THE SPECIAL IRONY OF THIS RACE IS THAT THE JUST NOT EVEN VAGUE MILITARY

## Taiwan Friend

By Arn

By Flora Lew:

HARRIMAN, N.Y. — Congressional critics advanced fighter planes to Taiwan, such as New York Senator Stephen Solarz, now feel it likely to be any significant to it in the administration. And yet senior U.S. officials say Taiwan has no military need for the plane F/A — while Northrop's Advanced Dynamics competes for model to be chosen. The pressure to sell some from the industry and the lobby still pushing to upsize with Taiwan.

This is another cleare of the United States ahead with key foreign partners in terms of making military on the basis of need and of a considered foreign policy.

A group of experts from the government, news, military and business communities, spent a long weekend at Arden House, the China Facto policy. Predictably, controversial issues were to Taiwan and security sales, with Peking.

The argument came whether more arms sales good way to cement with both parts of what theoretically "one China" whether military restraint able. It parallels the about arms sales in the East and other areas. That friends are to be won reflects a shameful power as in international relations.

### Military Sen:

In a way, it does in sense for strictly military not because anybody's improved. All armed forces having the newest weapons, and a certain w- which means helping to involvement in maintaining provision of spare parts the U.S. military an ticket to contacts and in other military establishmen

But that is the strict intelligence side of the other side and the representations provoked.

The Reagan invitation gave Mr. Chun the stamp of U.S. approval and concluded what the diplomat called

# Why Morgan is known as the most professional manager of international syndications



Specialists in Morgan's syndications group consult regularly on developments in international financings. Meeting in London are, from left, Stephen Holcomb and Felicia Wai from Hong Kong and, from London, Patrick Fearon, James Fuschetti, Mary Gibbons, who heads the group, Michael Waterhouse, and Ralph Bunche Jr.

When a multinational corporation, a government, or a government agency seeks international financing, it expects the lead bank to act with discretion, innovation, and speed. The market calls these qualities professionalism, and in the market Morgan Guaranty is widely known as the most professional manager of bank loan syndications.

The Morgan Bank's international lending specialists earned this reputation managing or co-managing some 225 multibank loans, totaling more than \$60 billion, over the past five years.

#### Benefits for lenders

Banks that participate in large international loans value Morgan's feel of the total market, formed by continuous communication among our experts based in London, Paris, Hong Kong, and New York. These banks like our skill in shaping

and managing a financing and our thoroughness in preparing loan documentation.

#### Benefits for borrowers

Our standing among international lenders is especially important to the borrower. Putting together a major financing requires not only knowledge of the sources of funds, but access to them and keen judgment in choosing among them.

That keen judgment is another plus for borrowers. It ensures that terms, maturity, and options will be tailored to the purpose of the loan and to market conditions.

Morgan's syndication specialists span the world's money centers with a compact, fast-moving team. They can give the borrower speedy decisions at each step in the negotiation of a complex deal.

Their professionalism has helped clients meet

a wide range of credit needs. Short-term capital loans to finance trade. Medium-term revolving credits for corporations or for countries with development needs. Longer-term financing for projects which generate funds for repayment. We provide these for governments, state-owned corporations, nationalized industries, central banks, and many of the world's largest companies.

#### Call any Morgan office

To find out how we might serve you, consult a Morgan syndication specialist through any of our offices, worldwide.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015. Offices in key financial centers around the world.

## The Morgan Bank

## **NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 24**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	Close						Close						Close						Close					
High	Low	Div.	In	\$ Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In	\$ Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
25/25 19% Indigo's 2.80	12.7	.7	11	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	-	-	-	22.2	22.2	.12	12.7	.12	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	
25/25 15% IndPL 2.40	12.5	.5	10	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	-	-	-	10.2	10.2	.12	12.5	.12	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
25/25 15% IndNatl 1.76	6.9	.5	10	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	-	-	-	10.2	10.2	.12	6.9	.12	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
25/25 16% Inezco .12	5.25	.5	107.5	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	-	-	-	26.2	26.2	.12	5.25	.12	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	
25/25 15% IngrP 3.40	4.6	.7	310	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	.12	4.6	.12	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	
25/25 12% Inter-Tec .34	3.5	.10	3	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	-	-	-	15.1	15.1	.12	3.5	.12	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	
19/19 14% InterCo 1.92	5.4	.7	92	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	-	-	-	25.2	25.2	.12	5.4	.12	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	
25/25 15% InterCo 2.88	6.4	.7	9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	.12	6.4	.12	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	
11/16 8% Inter 7.75	6.9	.4	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	6.9	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
12/12 22% InterInk 2.70	4.1	.6	14	14	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	14	14	.12	4.1	.12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
12/12 16% InterInk 1.60	4.6	.6	13	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	-	-	-	10.5	10.5	.12	4.6	.12	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	
7/7 17% InterFlx .52	4.5	.12	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.5	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	.12	4.4	.12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
25/25 17% InterFlx .51	4.4	.6	12	12.5	12.5</																			

**(Continued on Page 10)**

## USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Noranda Plans Offer for MacMillan Shares

MONTREAL — Noranda Mines said it will offer the equivalent of 56 Canadian dollars (about \$47.41) per share in cash and convertible preferred stock for 8.9 million common shares and half of the convertible preferred stock of MacMillan Bloedel.

Together with the 1.7-million MacMillan common shares Noranda owns, the purchase would bring its holding to 49 percent of the company, which the company said will be mailed later this week.

In Vancouver, MacMillan's board has advised shareholders to reject as "too low" an offer by British Columbia Resources Invest. Corp. to purchase an additional 6.2 million shares at 46 Canadian cents (about \$39) each. If successful, the offer would increase BC's stake to 44 percent, fully diluted, from 20 percent and would give it five control of MacMillan.

**Mitsubishi Group to Terminate China Contract**

TOKYO — The Mitsubishi industrial group Tuesday became the first Japanese company to terminate a major contract with China because of money stemming from China's cutback of its ambitious industrial drive. The group announced it planned to terminate an 85-billion-yen (\$67.6-million) contract to help build a \$5-billion steel mill near

China had earlier told Mitsubishi it wanted to cancel the contract as of the recent cutback in large development projects, but Mitsubishi, Japanese companies, had refused to accept the cancellation.

Spokesman said that last month the group convened its decision to contract with China and present a detailed compensation plan.

The group has no reason to assume that China has changed its decision to continue the steel mill," the spokesman said.

### Kloeckner to Cut Steel Work Force by 16%

ESBURG, West Germany — Kloeckner-Werke's modernization of four steel plants in West Germany will reduce the company's producing work force of 17,000 by 16 percent, managing board man Hubert Glensow said Tuesday.

He said the measures — to be fully implemented in about three years — will save 250 million Deutsche marks annually in energy and personnel costs. He also said that steel capacity at two plants will be cut by 20 percent.

A company will continue its policy of diversifying away from steel expanding elsewhere, particularly in engineering and mining technology, Mr. Glensow said, adding that investment in the current year will exceed last year's level of 255.8 million DM.

### Dunlop Claims No Knowledge of Purchases

LONDON — A Dunlop Holdings spokesman said the company has no information on the source of renewed buying of its shares which has risen to 67 pence from 60 pence before the weekend.

He said the company welcomes the British government's statement that plans to introduce provisions to curb investors from accumulating secret share stakes.

### Hilps Locates Oil in British North Sea

RTLESVILLE, Okla. — Phillips Petroleum said it has found oil in well that it operates with four other companies in the U.K. sector of North Sea.

Tests at the well, located about a kilometer northeast of a previous discovery, flowed oil at rates between 1,438 barrels and 8,769 barrels

a well is being regarded as a producer, Phillips said. The company's 35-percent share of the block, Fina Exploration has 30 percent, (U.K.) 17.88 percent, Centry Power & Light and Scottish Marine hold the rest.

### Australia Lures National Semiconductor

SAN FRANCISCO — The Australian government Tuesday offered to provide land and buildings for National Semiconductor, the U.S. microelectronics company, to set up a silicon-wafer fabrication plant in Canberra. The land and buildings, valued at 19-million Australian dollars (\$16.2 million), would be provided in return for a commitment by the company to transfer of existing and future technology, most favored customers to products, assistance with product development and the training of Australians.

Total capital cost of the project was estimated at \$100 million. National Semiconductor's managing director for Australia, Jack Rutherford, said he was sure his company would respond favorably to the offer.

## Exxon Reports Increase in Its Oil, Gas Reserves

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In its annual report released Tuesday, Exxon said it is the first time since 1971 it has proven oil and natural gas reserves increased worldwide.

It said proven developed reserves of crude oil and natural gas liquids rose to 16 billion barrels at the end of 1979, 7.27 billion a year earlier. Exxon's proven oil reserves are larger than the national totals of Canada, Norway or

company's gas reserves in 47.24 trillion cubic feet.

It said it received an average \$21.70 for each of the 494 barrels of liquids produced worldwide, and received \$1.00 thousand cubic feet for 1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas sold.

Increases resulted from revised earlier estimates, discoveries and improved recovery techniques.

News was tempered, however, by the fact that Exxon's world oil and gas production continued to decline, although at a rate than in the two prior

production Unchanged

Companies benefit from upward in reserve estimates because gains increase their net proven reserves are calculated criteria so conservative companies can, and often do, against them at banks.

Exxon's combined U.S. oil production last year was unchanged from 1979, higher output in Alaska and lower volumes from outside the United States, combined production fell 11 percent, reflecting slowdowns by oil and workers in Australia and in output from mature oil fields. Supplies from Alaska, the company's largest base, slipped a bit from

the

FTC challenged Exxon's acquisition, saying that the oil company had already entered the electric motor industry and that the acquisition of a potential competitor should be blocked on antitrust grounds.

## U.S. and Japan Stress 'Free Trade' at Talks

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Japan's foreign minister agreed Tuesday to honor the "principle of free trade," but made no formal decision on whether Tokyo should limit exports of cars to the United States.

The agreement that came out of the meeting is, firstly, that a major objective is to preserve the principle of free trade." Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said following a White House meeting.

"As to the specifics of what methods might be followed in pursuance of this objective, there will continue to be discussions between the two sides," Mr. Ito said. "At this time we did not go into the specifics of what kinds of steps might be desirable on the part of Japan."

Japanese government sources said Mr. Ito, in his talks on Monday, pledged Japan's readiness to help the United States reconstruct its auto industry, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The sources, quoted by Kyodo news agency, said Mr. Ito made the pledge when Secretary of State Alexander Haig asked if Japan could curb auto exports while U.S. automakers developed compact cars.

The sources added, however, that Japan cannot decide on what action to take until the United States gives details of the reconstruction program.

White House officials said in advance the President had decided now to encourage Japan to limit its exports on its own, but planned no specific request. Both sides said they hope to settle the issue without resorting to "protectionism."

Mr. Ito told President Reagan and other administration officials he gave him a "clear explanation of the situation of the American auto industry, the plight in which that industry finds itself, as well as the mood on (Capitol) Hill" where some lawmakers are advocating import quotas.

Earlier, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Japan hopes to settle the delicate auto issue before Premier Zenko Suzuki visits Washington in May.

Mr. Regan also said the administration is prepared to announce a major deregulation program to trim costs for the domestic auto industry, including elimination of the requirement for storage.

We discussed the need for free trade between our countries," the Treasury Secretary said of his meeting with Mr. Ito. "They recognized that they have a problem with automobiles. They said they hoped to have that solved before the premier came over here in May."

Meanwhile, Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said pressure from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that, "You won't see a blunt instrument used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said



**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 24**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1981

## **U.S. COMMODITY PRICES**



# less Sets Record With 6th Victory

**hiov Takes Men's Giant Slalom & Stenmark Holds Mahre at Bay**

United Press International

**NGS-PIZOL**, Switzerland — Hess of Switzerland set a Tuesday by winning her consecutive World Cup slaloms, the final women's slalom of the season. Daniela Zim was second and Maria of Switzerland finished third.

winning her sixth slalom, surpassed the record of five slalom victories set in the individual giant slalom trophy.

Borovets, Bulgaria, mean Alexander Zhirov of the Soviet Union set his second successive World Cup victory Tuesday taking the penultimate giant race of the season.

**Stenmark Keeps Lead**

Emil Stenmark, who finished 4th, retained his lead in the overall World Cup standings. Phil Mahre, who trails by 10 points, missed an opportunity to climb by finishing fifth. He was third after the first run.

He had a slower second of 1:16.59 in the afternoon of the day almost 7½ seconds d. Zhirov.

mark with six giant slalom already was runner-up times of 1:14.69 and 1:15.96 aggregate 2:30.55. Even had the Swedes not have up any World Cup marks already has won the maximum for giant slalom.

Gaspot of Switzerland finished for the day by recording fastest second run to finish 30.57. Fourth was Jarle of Norway.

is, 19, finished in 1 minute, seconds, defeating Zim by than a second. Walliser ed 1:31.44, while Hanni Wenzel was fourth and a Blazic of Yugoslavia fifth.

**Recovering Problem**

clocked the fastest time in morning run, with Hess a little than a half-second behind.

in the second run, Hess everyone else, darting through the 57 gates on a chemically hardened track with a vertical of 151 meters in 45.82 seconds for a combined time of 6 seconds.

whose drawback this season has been her inability to put her two good runs, was only fastest in the afternoon.

though she won, Hess ped to third place in the



Erika Hess (left) skis to her sixth consecutive World Cup slalom victory. At right, Greg Stewart of Tulsa jumps to shoot over the airborne body of West Virginia's Greg Jones in NIT action.



Associated Press

## The Soccer Scene

### Making the Case for Inspiration

By Rob Hughes  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration," Thomas Edison, 1847-1931.

It may have been so in Edison's time. Indeed, many a soccer coach believes it so today. Yet, then, as now, one suspects that the proportions are wildly disproportionate.

In the context of this week's internationals, it is dramatically clear how depleted nations become once players of real inspiration withdraw. It is, apparently, also, that the physiotherapists who attend them is alone worth considerably more than one percent.

Down in Rio last Sunday, Brazil qualified for the next World Cup by beating Bolivia, 3-1. The scorecard was an echo of one man's inspired finishing ... Zico, Zico.

He built up through childhood on steroids to put strength into a skeletal frame, can offer no outpourings of sweat. Moreover, 10 men's sheer physical running would not compensate for a split-second of Zico's flair. Hence the physio's pinching, caressing and tweaking of his limbs, which are becoming brutalized in too many matches.

From Rio to Rotterdam, where the outcome of Holland's vital World Cup match with France on Wednesday could just as critically balance on the fitness of inspired individualism, Johan Cruyff, having returned brilliantly to club

soccer, had hoped to return in similar vein to help the Dutch out of a desperate and barren situation.

Alas, Cruyff is injured. And besides, his mercenary demands to wear his own sponsor's shirt and not the national team's sponsor's undermines the value of his presence. Nevertheless, with both Frans Thijssen and Arnold Mulmen from Ipswich Town, with Johnny Rep from St. Etienne, and with Rudi Krol from Naples, Holland is searching among its past for the creativity its new, athletic generation cannot provide.

Against that, the French, who ran up nine goals against Cyprus and Ireland, work desperately on playmakers. Michel Platini. His bandaged knee gave the clue to St. Etienne's wretched surrender at Ipswich a week ago.

Like Zico, Platini's body is ill-prepared for the painful ravages of modern play. Like Zico, his mastery of the ball is a cut above the rest. And like Zico he will perform if possible with medical assistance. If not, France has Alain Giresse, of Bordeaux in permanent reserve. "I was chosen in 1974, in 1977, and now in 1981," Giresse says. "I hope I don't wait another three years or the World Cup will pass by me."

#### Athlete's Curse

In the same qualifying group, Belgium hosts Ireland. And, you've guessed, the outcome depends heavily on the availability of the few. Belgian down, somewhat fortuitously, in Dublin last October, but since then Wilfried Van Moer, the aging blindfold heartbeats, has grown more susceptible to the athlete's curse: injury.

He is out of Wednesday's match. Liam Brady, whose cultured left foot is plotting Juvetus' rise in Italy, is fit to perform in a side without the intelligent but injured defence of Mark Lawrenson and with sweeper David O'Leary and strikers Frank Stapleton and Mick Robinson sweating on 11th hour medics. A case of the inspiration needing colleagues to feed off his seeds.

In Glasgow, meanwhile, Scotland free over its wounded catalyst Graeme Souness as well as striker Kenny Dalglish. For Souness, it has John Wark, the goalscorer Ipswich unmasked just named England's players player of the year. Fine opportunist, Wark, but without Souness's masterstrokes.

Still, the Scots' opponents are tied up in moment and bandage, too. Ulster Captain Martin O'Neill has failed to recover after a vicious foul by Welsh international Peter Nicholas last weekend.

#### Test of Nerve

Nicholas, of course, is fit and well and full of inspiration for the Welsh cause in Turkey. Wales miss Mickey Thomas, the Manchester United striker who returned prematurely from injury last Saturday. But, having thrashed the Turks, 4-0, last October, he faces more a test of nerve than quality in Ankara.

The nerve of 20-year-old full-back Kevin Ratcliffe will be paramount. The Turkish media are comparing Ratcliffe's recent headbutt in an English League match to the alleged foul by his Welsh predecessor Byron Stevenson, who is banned after a Turkish player's jaw was broken 16 months ago.

"I can understand the Turks getting worked up," Ratcliffe confesses. "But I'll be going in hard, although I won't be goaded a second time." If his speed and temperament are what they were last November, when he convincingly and fairly subdued Czech winger Marian Masny, he has nothing to fear.

Fear ... a word no athlete likes. Yet, Trevor Francis, undoubtedly the most accomplished English forward, readily admitted he was scared that his international days had been severed along with his right Achilles tendon 11 months ago. England sorely missed him and, despite a more recent calf injury, welcomed his return with evident relief on Wednesday.

Significantly, Francis is back in a friendly against the same Spaniards whom his pace cut to shreds in Barcelona exactly a year ago. Predictably, the Spanish host eventually hacked him into submission that night, but today he is like a whippet straining at the leash: hungry and apparently aroused by the months of solitary deprivation.

## NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

W L T Pts GF GA

NY Islanders 6 22 13 145

Montreal 22 22 13 145

Philadelphia 22 22 13 145

Colo 22 22 13 145

NY Rangers 22 22 13 145

Washington 22 22 13 145

Sheriff Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Chicago 22 13 14 145

Edmonton 22 13 14 145

Calgary 22 13 14 145

Minnesota 22 13 14 145

Detroit 22 13 14 145

WALSH CONFERENCE

Mario Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Buffalo 22 13 14 145

Toronto 22 13 14 145

Pittsburgh 22 13 14 145

Montreal 22 13 14 145

Montreal 22 13 14 145

Quebec 22 13 14 145

Toronto 22 13 14 145

Montreal 22 13 14 145

